VIRGINIA POLITICS.

INTERVIEWING A READJUSTER.

Hon. J. T. Stoval on the Political Situation in the Old Dominion-No Solid South-The Character of the Coming Campaign-Lahone Discussed.

In view of the fact that the Bourbons of the Senate are said to be preparing to carry the issues of the present deadlock in the campaign in Virginia next summer, Hon. J. T. Stoval, of the Fifth Virginia District, who is contesting the seat of Cabell in the Forty-seventh Congress, was vesterday asked by a representative of The Re-FURTHER What would be the effect of such a dempastration, and replied as follows:

- I think Virginians have always been opposed to centralization of power in such degree as to gan playing with the utmost coolness. After a few affect the rights of a State. I think they will more gramously oppose the centralization of power in a national political party, for if a strong centralized form of government is to be feared, with all its fisiering care of the people who form and defend it, then how much more may the people fear the centralized domination by a party of heated and defeated politicians, whose actions and words minority that plunged the Nation into a bloody, fratticidal war in 1861!"

But will not Virginians, from force of sentiment and local attachment, adhere to the Solid South in their union with the Northern Democracy as a necessary protective alliance ?"

I trust not. You must remember Virginia once our fields and our manhood interposed a barrier to save the fire-eaters from invasion."

"Do Virginians feel embittered on this account toward her sister Southern States and the Northem Democracy?"

Northern Democracy is fully equal to its deserts; but their politics now is tending more toward the practical, and lessening the sentimental character present condition of Virginia."

Do you mean that this is the killing of Virginians generally?" When cool it is, but when excited on Mahone-

ism perhaps fifty thousand Virginia voters would leap into the yawning chasm of Democracy in order that the Ben Hill senatorial decemvirate shall | Devastation by the Floods-Inundations be saved."

"What will be the character of the campaign

to absolute dependence."

sovereignty, the necessary wants of civilized govz court of conscience between payer and payee." To what extent by the Funders?" "Heavens only knows! Recent writers to the

have manifested a favorable disposition toward | being the chief industry. Virginia through Senator Mahone. The hypocritical cry of the Funders will be, ' Let us readjust the debt, but let us do it inside the Democratic party."" " What effect have the recent debates in the Senate had upon the minds of intelligent Virginians?" "Of course, the inappeasable leaders of Funderthe objective of all Bourbon dislike, and the same attempt to reach them. conglomerate class revel in apparent delight over even the most brutal of attacks on Mahone; but the whole Readjuster party are greatly encouraged by the cordial relations between General Mahone and the raling men of the Senate. The chagrin of the Bourbons at the support given General Mahone in the Senate is a strong element of depression, and must prove ruinous to Bourbon

Schators now indorsing Mahone in the encouragement thus far given." "Do you think the masses of Virginia desire anxiously the practical support of the President?" "I know the people of Virginia, except those who would ruin the country in order to defeat General Mahone, anxiously wish, and reasonably hope, to gain the confidence and recognition of the President, that they may feel equal to any other

NOTES. Every avowal made by the Readjuster party, either during the canvass last fall or since that time, in regard to their Democracy, goes to show that no reference whatever was had to the so-Readjusters do not look upon that party as holding the true principles of Democracy and of being in favor of framing and administering the laws of the country in the interests of the people. True, the party retains the name, but it has abandoned the principles; it holds to the shadow, but it has last the substance; it claims to be a democracy, but is nothing more, practically, than an aristoc-Lacy .- Portsmouth Times

The Readjusters of Rockingham County met in convention at Harrisonburg last Saturday, and nominated their councy ticket for the May election. Hon, John Paul, Congressman-elect for this district, indersed United States Senator Mahone's tourse fully. Resolutions were then passed indorsing and commending Mr. Mahone's action and Votes in the United States Senate.

At the convention of Readjusters of Henry County last week to nominate a county ticket, stirring speeches were made, and the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Printerd, That the course of our Senator, General William Mahone, in the Senate of the United States, in refusing to submit himself to the dictation of a party caucus, meets our unqualified approbation and

Two North Carolina Ginats Fighting. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—A meeting of the North Carolina giants was held here to-day

in a bur-room in the western part of the city. Andy Walker. The latter is seven feet nine and a mercy. half inches in height, and weighs over 500 pounds. Holloway is half an inch shorter, and weighs a quarter of a hundred more. He is known as "Big Elephant" by the people of both Carolinas. A discussion arose to-day about the relative strength of these two giants. "Big Elephant" was seated on a beer keg smoking a cigar, and Walker stepped up to him and desired to know upon what he based his claim of superior strength. A fight ensued, in Which Walker was twice knocked down. As soon as he could get on his feet again the crestfallen guant can out of the building. He went to the mayor's office and claimed his protection. Floods at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., April 14.—This city and the lower lands adjacent are again under

Water, with the river still rising. The river bas been filled with running lee during the day, and this afternoon the ice forced an outlet through a harrow slough, which filled up and caused the inundation of the city. The water commenced rising BI SIX O'clock and soon submerged the railroad tracks and the lower part of the city. It continued to rise, and soon First avenue and the cross streets were completely covered to the depth of twelve inches. People residing in the low lands immediandly south of the city moved out of their houses, expecting a break in the embankment which proteets the land. A train on the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad was abandoned at Milan, the pas-

sengers being conveyed to this city by carriages. Paul Boyton in a Peruvian Prison.

Petersburg, Pa., April 14.—A telegram recleved by Major Peterson, of Allegheny, asks that the certified naturalization papers of Terence Boyton, who resided here from 1858 to 1868, be forwarded to Secretary Blaine at once, in order to establish the claim of Paul Boyton, his son, as a citizen of the United States, and have him released from prison in Peru, where he is a prisoner of war. The papers will be forwarded as soon as found.

SCHAEFER AHEAD.

Besult of the Billiard Match Last Night-Grand Totals.

New York, April 14 .- To-night was the

fourth night of the great billiard match of 4,000 points between Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson, for a purse of \$4,000, at the Academy of Music, and there was a large audience. The game was resumed at 8:07, Schaefer finishing his ninetysecond inning. The balls were in excellent position, and by two masse shots he gained the long rail and raised his incomplete run of 68 points from the previous night by a run of 65, thus scor; ing, on the ninety-second inning, 133. On a masse strong he failed to count, when Slosson took the table, making 9 shots, total score now standing-Schaefer, 2.465; Slosson, 1.669. Schaefer again resumed the table, playing at times in a marvelous manner, many of his shots eliciting applause Having brought the balls together he held the rail until he had made a score of 202, missing on a difficult shot. Slosson then went to the table and beshots on the open table he finally railed the balls, and continued playing with great expertness until he had scored 260 points.

The audience, as each 50 points were raised, gave him great applause. He missed on a masse shot, and left the balls in a splendid position for Shaefer, who took advantage of his good luck and scored on his third inning of the evening 93 clearly indicate that order of madness of a points. Slosson brought the balls to the rail again, and started off on another apparently heavy run, when claim was made that the balls were frozen. On this inning Slosson scored 60 points. On the fourth and fifth innings Schaefer only made 8 points, and nothing in the sixth and seventh. Slosson scored 4 in the fourth inning, missing in the fifth, and scoring but 2 in the followed the fire-eaters in the delusive hope that sixth inning. In the seventh inning, by railing the Northern Democracy was to prove a succoring the balls, and by a number of splendid open table ally; and instead of helping hands they welcomed shots, he made a run of 208. He missed on a diffius with bloody ones to hospitable graves, while cult shot, leaving the balls, as in the previous run, in a fine position for his antagonist, who went to the table and before leaving it made a run, in his eighth inning, of 158 points. Slosson followed with a run of 19, and Schnefer, again catching the balls in good position, made

"No; they harbor no ill feeling. Their South- a run of 94. Slosson then added 27 videdern attachment is warm, and their respect for the more to his count, and Schaefer made two more masses in succession. Schaefer in his thirteenth inning made a run of 123. Slosson made a miss shot in the fourteenth inning, his opponent scorpractical, and lessening the Scattmental politics ing in the same inning 15. Schaefer having the flourished when pillared up by the labor of four table, was again lucky in finding the balls to his millions of slaves, but is rather maudlin for the mind, and he scored 40, thus making his 800 points for the night's game. Score-Schaefer, 800; grand total, 3,200. Slosson, total, 1,928; grand total from start, 2,688. The game will be finished to-morrow

SCENES IN DAKOTA.

Everywhere.

YANKTON, D. T., April 14.—The river is at a stand to-day. Ice is running in the channel. The strain of the Bourbons will take color from Refugees from the flooded districts are flocking the speeches recently and now being made in the into Yankton. The War Department has ordered Senate by Hill, Johnston, Vest, and others of the the issue of rations to Captain Wheeler, post quarbitterest Bourbons. On the side of the Readjusters | termaster. The district to be supplied from Yankit will be in favor of free thought and independent | ton includes Vermillion, twenty-five miles below action the full and equal rights of all citizens here, and the intervening bottom. In this region there are twenty-five hundred people who need gos and and placing her in line with the governing aid. Below Vermillion, to the Big Sioux River, States, to the end that she may be prosperous, there are five thousand more destitute ones who powerful, and happy. We will demonstrate that will be supplied by the Government with food our petition to Congress in 1869 for restoration to from centres of distribution. A committee is to the Union meant peaceful sisterhood of States, and leave Vermillion in the morning in a yawl to arnot sectional nor party strife, and that the former range for distribution of food. The gorge is still will lead to the developement of our resources and | deep all over the bottoms. From records in the the promotion of our best interests, while the latter | surveyor-general's office it is ascertained that the will perpetuate our poverty and finally reduce us flood on the Dakota side covers an aggregate of 227,900 acres in the counties, viz., Yankton County, "To what extend will the debt question be | 55,000; Clay County, 75,000; Union County, 97,000, All this region is thickly settled. Yankton is at "By the Readjusters, to the maintenance of State | the head of this bottom, on a high chalk-stone bluff, and is not damaged ernment, the support of institutions of charity, the by the flood, except on the levee, advancement of education, and equity as found in where there has been great destruction among steamboats and warehouses, Gayville, 200 people; Mecking, 100 people; Burbank, 50 people; Vermillion, 800 people; Elk Point, 1,000 peo-Funder papers of Virginia say they will advocate | ple; Jefferson, 300 people, are all on low bottoms total repudiation-a complete wipe out,' if need and are inundated. The balance of the bottom is be, to defeat the Rendjusters since the Republicans | thickly covered with farm houses, stock raising

Captain Lavender and Captain Noble returned last night from a sixteen days' cruise over the bottoms. They saved 410 people, taking them from houses to the bluff. As far as can be ascertained not more than half a dozen lives have been lost by the flood. One man arrived from Meeplinton, and ism, from the regular subalterns to their aristo- says there are 130 people entirely out of provisions eralle masters, are intensified in hatred and spleen and unable to get over the ice-field intervening. by the support given to General Mahone, who is An expedition will leave here in the morning to

THE LOST CHARLEY ROSS.

A Possible Clew to the Missing Boy Sent to Colonel Forney from London.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Another clue to the lost Charley Ross has been discovered, and it comes to light through Colonel John W. Forney. He has received a letter from Robert Benjamin hopes in Virginia if the administration join the Hugman, dated "36 Greenwood road, Dalston, London, N. E., March 31, 1881," In this letter Mr. Hugman says he was under the impression that the boy had been restored to his parents, until he saw a paragraph in a paper to the contrary a short time ago. He writes to Colonel Forney:

Up to the 25th of this month I lived in Loughton, Essex, twelve miles northeast of London. My two youngest children attended a school there, to which place also a Charley Ross came. He was a pretty child, and though a woman with whom he lived there passed him off as her son George, he often talked with my children, the girl especially, and said that his name was not George, but Charley Ross, and that the woman was not his mother; that he was brought from America in a big ship, and my girl has frequently called Democratic party as it then and now exists | spoken to her mother of how hard it must be for him to be stolen from his home. He has frequently told my children that his mother was a lady. I have often seen him with this questionable person, and have of late lost sight of her, though I have been told where she is now to be found. The boy left our village some time ago, as I understood, to be sent home, and from what I have since heard I think this boy is the one who was stolen away from home, and answers to the

escription given of Charley Ross, This letter is accompanied by one from W. G. Kingsbury, who is a well-known business man in London, and a personal friend of Colonel Forney's.

He indorses Mr. Hugman's statement. To Be Hanged To-Day.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—All the Nihilists, except Hessy Helfmann, who is enciente, and whose execution will be delayed until after her confinement, will be hanged at nine o'clock Friday morning in Somenoff Square. The Standard's Berlin dispatch says news has been received from St. Petersburg that a number of Nihilists have attacked the prison in which the condemned Nihilists are detained, and that twenty have been captured with bombs in their hands. A dispatch to the News from St. Petersburg reports that the question of convoking delegates to but thought the new flag should be eighteen feet consider how representatives of the nation can participate in the representation of state affairs will be deferred until after Easter. The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says: It is stated that Among the big men were Preston Holloway and Russakoff and Michaeloff alone have sued for

The Loyal Legion. PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 14.-At the meeting of the Loyal Legion to-day, at which General Hancock presided, an amendment to the members of the order the sons of officers killed in battle. The question of admitting West Point cadets as members was discussed, and a resolution to effect that object was defeated. There was no election held for officers, and the present officers will hold over until the fifth quadreunial congress of the legion, which will meet in Chicago in 1885. After transacting other business of a private character in connection with the order, the congress adjourned. This evening a banquet was served at the St. George Hotel.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 14.-The Connecticut Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, after a session of three months and one week. The appropriations for educational and benevolent institutions during the session have amounted to \$172,800. There have also been appropriations of \$3,000 for the expenses of the militia at the Yorktown Centennial celebration, \$10,000 for a permanent military camp ground at Niantic, \$5,000 for fish propagation, and other appropriations, amounting to about \$228,000

The Broken Bank.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14.—The excitement caused by the failure of the Citizens' Bank still continues. Very little can be learned con? cerning the assets and liabilities. Business circles are not affected by the failure. The Attorney-General claims that the State is a preferred creditor and can move without formality. This has had the effect of closing the Bank of Rome, and now the Citizens' Bank and other failures of State depositories are anticipated. A State deposit is now an injury to a bank,

STARS AND STRIPES.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE FLAG.

What the Records Say About the National Embler -Early Colonial Standards-Scraps of Interesting Information - The Navy and the Flag-A Sad Incident.

attention to a slight error in the article on the flag in THE REPUBLICAN of the 13th instant. He says: "In referring to the first time the flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the House of Representatives, April 13, 1818, you say:

Previous to this time there was no settled form of the flag, which then consisted of eighteen stripes, with no fixed number af stars, and by adding a stripe for every new State admitted into the Union, the flag was becoming disproportionate and unwieldy.

The facts, as they appear from the record, seem to be as follows: The flag was first established by a resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777, and provided for thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, white, in a blue field. The resolution was not published officially until the followpress. This was the legally authorized flag until the passage of the act of Congress approved January 13, 1794, entitled "An act making an alteration" in the flag of the United States, and is in the following words:

That from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field,

This act made no provision for subsequent alterations, and none were made until the year 1818, although several States nad been added to the Union, and this was the flag under which the war of 1812-14 was carried on, representing by the number of stripes, as well as stars, the number of States of the Union at that time. This, then, was the legal form of the flag until the passage of the act of Congress approved April 4, 1818, which pro-

That from and after the 4th day of July next the flag of the United States be thi. teen horizontal stripes alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

Section 2 of the same act provides-That on the admission of every new State into the

Union one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission. This act is still in force, and is the authority for our present emblem of nationality, now recognized by the civilized world as the Stars and

Stripes, the flag of our glorious Union. Thus it will be observed there has been an established flag, duly authorized by acts of Congress from June 14, 1777 (less than a year after the Declaration of Independence) down to the present time, and a legally-authorized United States flag never consisted of eighteen stripes.

The history of the first attempts to establish a flag which should represent the young Republic is a curious and exceedingly interesting one. On the first outbreak which began the memorable struggle for independence, and in the absence of any authorized emblem, a great variety of flags and devices were displayed in the Colonies, generally having some patriotic word or sentiment inscribed upon them, the most usual being the word "Liberty."

A representation of a coiled rattlesnake, with the motto, "Don't tread on me," was one of the most significant, and a flag of this description may now be seen at Independence Hall, in Phitadelphia, in a good state of preservation.

The first armed vessel carried the "pine-tree "Great Union," raised by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, consisted of thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present flag of the United States, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazoned on the blue canton in place of the stars.

As an incident worthy of note in connection with the unfurling of the flag over the House of Representatives April 13, 1818, it may be stated that the flag then hoisted consisted of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, and was not at the time the legal flag of the United States, and did not being the time provided in the act when it should go into effect, and the act of January 13, 1794, which provides for fifteen stripes and fifteen stars.

nearly three months after the new flag was hoisted. the United States of America, &c.," by Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N., published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, 1880, gives much valuable information upon this subject, and from this it appears that Hon. Peter Wendover, M. C., of New York, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering

the flag of the United States. This resolution was probably offered in December, 1816, as the committee reported a bill on the 2d of January, 1817, which, however, was not acted

The admission of the States of Tennessee, Ohio. Louisiana, and Indiana made a change in the flag desirable. The next December, when Congress assembled.

Mr. Wendover renewed his resolution, and on the 6th of January, 1818, the committee having the bill in charge reported substantially the bill as introduced by Mr. Wendover, who was chairman of the Captain S. C. Reid, the gallant commander of the

brig General Armstrong, and a personal friend of Mr. Wendover, at the request of the latter, and while the committee had the matter in consideration, made a design of the flag which was adopted and is now the flag of the country. March 24, 1818, the first call on the docket was the

'Star-Spangled Banner," which, after an animated debate in Committee of the Whole, was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the next day, (March 25.) It appears that on the previous Saturday the

wind blew almost a hurricane in Washington, and the old flag of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars was, as Mr. Wendover wrote Captain Reid, "completely ragged bunting," and he feared Congress would have to sit a part of the session without the Star-Spangled Banner over their heads. March 25, the bill had its third reading a little before twelve o'clock, and passed with perhaps only two or

A motion was made to smend the title of the bill, and the word alter which appeared in the original title was stricken out, and the word establish substituted, so that, as before stated, the title was, "An act to establish the flag of the United States."

Immediately after the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives (March 25, 1818), Mr. Wendover had the old flag measured up and down the staff and found it fourteen feet four inches.

"Now, Jack," writes Mr. Wendover to Captain Reid, who was in New York city, "I ask as a favor that you will be pleased to inform me what a flag of that size will cost in New York, made for the purpose, with thirteen stripes and twenty stars forming one great luminary, as per pasteboard plan you handed me, and if the bill passes the Senate soon it is probable I shall request the captain of the late General Armstrong to have a flag made for Congress Hall under his direction. constitution was adopted to admit as hereditary | Please inquire as to the cost of materials, &c., and write me soon, that Congress, for their firm support of the bill, may, before they adjourn, see the banner raised."

> Under date of April 8, 1818, 2 p. m., Mr. Wendover wrote Captain Reid as follows: "This morning a in person to the superintendent of the mounted message was received from the President that on the 4th instant, among the other bills, he approved and signed the bill to 'establish the flag of the United States," On the 13th of April, 1818, Mr. Wendover wrote

the old one at two o'clock, and has given much satisfaction to all who have seen it as far as I have heard." A bill was forwarded to Mr. Wendover from

New York, and was probably for the material of which it was constructed, as the flag was unquestionably made by Mrs. Reid, with possibly the assistance of other patriotic ladies whom she enlisted in the good cause. It will be seen that the law does not prescribe

the form in which the stars shall be placed in the

Captain Reid suggested that for the halls of Congress, and for public buildings, and on land, the stars should be arranged to form one large star, and they were so arranged on the flag made by Mrs. Reid. In 1850 Congress voted its thanks to Captain Reid, the designer of the flag.

One sad incident connected with the history of the flag is recorded in the work of Admiral Problem.

Strtes navy, aged seventy-seven years.

A FLORIDA ZEPHYR.

What Our Special Correspondent Saw on the Way, There.

Special to The Republican: JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 10 .- According to the promise I made to send you occasionally a few notes while on my travels, I avail myself of a short stop at the commercial capital of Florida to fulfill my contract. The route from Washington to Savannah via Wilmington and Charleston, as your readers all know, is probably one of the most uninteresting in the United States. The coun-Colonel I. S. Tichenor, of this city, calls try is poor, sparsely populated, and entention to a slight error in the article on the tirely destitute of fine scenery. Savannah is a beautiful city, and shows signs of

considerable activity; but to one who is familiar with our Northern cities and the cities of the colossal West she appears tame and but half awake. Through Savannah flows and ebbs the vast stream of travel to and from Florida, and one is struck with the poor accommodations furnished by the hotels to these travelers. I suppose the landlords think that the people must stop anyhow, but they forget that those people would stop much longer in their beautiful city if they could obtain the accommodations which are furnished at first-class hotels in other cities. At Savannah we took a small but comfortable

steamer, and made the inland trip to Fernandina, ing September, but was made public through the at which point we took the newly-completed raffroad to Jacksonville, distant thirty miles, making the trip from Savannah in less than twenty-four Jacksonville gives the first decided evidence of

Northern enterprise and capital. The hotels are large, comfortable, and well furnished, and the tables are provided with good, wholesome, wellcooked and well-served viands. The St. James Hotel is splendidly managed, and has not its superior in the South. A new railroad is now being built between Jacksonville and Savannah, which will decrease the distance one hundred miles between those two cities. It will be opened by the 20th instant. The party leaves to-morrow morning to go up the St. John's. The first stopping place will be Green Cove Springs, said by the proprietor to be the veritable springs which Ponce de Leon searched for in early days. Many persons speak in the highest terms of the curative properties of the sulphur waters of these springs, provided a person bathes in them frequently, drink of them abundantly, say a gallon a day, and eschews whisky. These are simple and easy rules for a Washingtonian to result of the experiment on one of the members of of work.

A WISCONSIN SENSATION. The Anti-Treating Law-How It is Received in Milwaukee.

Special Correspondence of The Republican. MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 14.-Milwaukee has had a sensation in the last three days. It was the first trial under the famous "antitreating law," as it is called, just passed by the Wisconsin Legislature. By this law any person is forbidden, under penalty of a fine, from giving to or procuring for any other person whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in any saloon or other public place, any intoxicating liquor as a beverage. In order to make a test case, Mr. Charles B. Harger, of the editorial staff of the Evening Wisconsin, one of the leading city papers here, was informed upon by another of the staff, and duly tried in the municipal court before Judge Mallory. The sympathies of the district attorney were clearly with the defendant, and the prosecution was (probably designedly) a rather lame effort, which produced little impression save the general one that he would not regret being defeated. The defense was

moved to DISMISS THE COMPLAINT, flag," and it is recorded that the flag called the holding that the law was invalid and void, for several reasons, such as that it was unconstitutional, because it exceeded the police powers & the State, under which it was ostensibly enacted; also that it was unreasonable and absurd, and adapted to create great hardship and injustice, (instancing how it rendered unlawful such acts as a man purchasing a glass of beer for his wife or his brother, son, or daughter, or for a friend; and also the giving of banquets and public dinners, unless each guest paid for whatever he drank, &c., mentioning the recent dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce here as a shining example). The become so until the 4th day of July following, that | balance of his argument was that the alleged law was not properly enacted, purporting as it did to amend a certain revised statute, which was entirely obliterated by a new statute passed a year ago. He remained in force until that date, a period of also made various technical objections relating to the way in which the complaint was drawn. His A very interesting work, entitled "The Flags of Honor seemed to be, by his casual remarks, in full sympathy with the defendant, and a decision favorable to the latter is looked for by every one. Thus will probably pass away one of the most unreasonable enactments of a Legislature made notable by its blunders. H. G. U.

More Nominations. The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday: Postmasters-Henry C. moneys at Roseburg, Oregon. William Letcher, of | to go there. Ohio, to be register of land office at Mitchell, Dakota, and Cortez Fessenden, of Michigan, to be

Mary Murray's Verdict. BALTIMORE, April 14.-In the case of Miss Mary A. Murray vs. General E. B. Tyler, post; master of this city, for \$20,000 damages for alleged indecent assault while the plaintiff was an employee in the post-office, and which has been on trial in

Howard County Circuit Court for a week, the jury to-day rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$5,000. Suicide in Baltimore. Baltimore, Md., April 14.-Julius Dougherty, aged fifty-eight, bachelor, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. He

was formerly a bank clerk, and was in easy cir-

cumstances, but had been unwell for several weeks,

which made him despondent. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Minnesota arrived at Newport, R. , Tuesday morning from New York. The extension of leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant Russell H. Day, Sixth Infantry, March 2, 1881, is still further extended seven days.

Colonel A. J. Brodhead, paymaster of the United States army, who has just returned from the White River agency, says he thinks a Ute war is almost certain.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. G. Penney, regimental quartermaster Sixth Infantry, March 8, 1881, Department of the dissouri, is extended two mouths

Rear-Admiral Bryson, commanding the South American squadron, has requested of the Navy Department that he be relieved of that command, and his request will be granted.

The War Department yesterday afternoon received a dispatch announcing the death at Presidio, San Francisco, of Lieutenant-Colonel leorge E. Cooper, assistant medical purveyor. He had been ill for a long time. Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, from the

Hydrographic Office, has been ordered to duty on the coast survey. Midshipmen G. R. Clark, J. J. Knapp, and P. T. Bibb to the Wachusett. Midshipmen J. H. Shipley and T. W. Ryan to the Sarashipmen J. H. Shipley and T. W. Ryan to the Sarashipmen J. H. Shipley and T. W. Ryan to the Sarashipmen J. H. Shipley and T. W. Ryan to the Sarashipmen J. H. Shipley and T. W. Ryan to the Sarashipmen Sar First Lieutenant Stanton A. Mason, Fourth Cavalry, now at St. Louis, Mo., will report

recruiting service, to conduct a detachment of reeruits to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and upon completion of this duty will join his troop. The United States steamer Wachusett has been ordered to relieve the Jamestown at

to sail by the 10th instant. First Lieutenant W. W. Wotherspoon, regimental quartermaster Twelfth Infantry, now in this city, will report in person to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Twelfth Infantry,

in the Department of Arizona. On complete of this duty he will join his regiment. The superintendent of the general recruiting service will prepare and forward to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, all selected recruits at the depots at David's Island. New York Harbor, and depots at David's Island. New York Harbor, and Columbus barracks, Ohio, for regiments serving in the Department of the Missouri, under charge of Captain Samuel Munson, Ninth Infantry, who, on the completion of this duty, will join his company.

The term of service of Rear-Admiral One sad incident connected with the history of the fiag is recorded in the work of Admiral Preble, that the son of Captain Read proved recreant to the fiag which his gallant father designed and defended and his patriotic mother made with her own hands.

Captain Reid, the designed with the history of the fiag is recorded in the work of Admiral Preble, that the son of Captain Reid groved recreant to the command the Atlautic station, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, who will be eligible for retirement soon. It is thought that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers will be made superintendent of the online states Naval Academy will expire shortly. He will be sent to command the Atlautic station, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, who will be eligible for retirement soon. It is thought that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers will be made superintendent of the online states Naval Academy will expire shortly. He will be sent to command the Atlautic station, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, who will be eligible for retirement soon. It is thought that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers will be made superintendent of the online states Naval Academy will expire shortly. He will be sent to command the Atlautic station, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, who will be eligible for retirement soon. It is thought that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers will be made superintendent of the online states Naval Academy will expire shortly. He will be sent to command the Atlautic station, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, who will be eligible for retirement soon. It is thought that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers will be made superintendent of the online shortly academy will expire shortly.

A COLORADO CITY.

PIKE'S PERK IN THE BACKGROUND.

Look Around Pueblo - An Enterprising Town-Steel Works-The Mexican Portion-Railroad Lines - How a War Was Settled-Interesting Facts.

Special Correspondence of The Republican. Pueblo, Col., April 10 .- On arriving in Pueblo one of the first things that the stranger does is to ascend a mesa, or table-land, which rises near one of the principal business streets. From it he looks north and sees Pike's Peak, which towers above its surrounding peaks like a giant above pygmies; to the west, the Greenhorn Range to the south, the Spanish Peaks, called by early French explorers "Les Mamales," on account of their resemblance to a woman's breast; to the east, a boundless desert, and nowhere signs of the growth of anything that is food for man or beast, The Spanish Peaks appear farther off than the: other mountains-he thinks them about thirty miles distant. On inquiry, he learns that they are over seventy, Pike's Peak forty-five, and the Greenhorn Range twenty-five miles from the spot upon which he stands. If he has A TASTE FOR THE SUBLIME,

he will look long at these grand mountains, and marvel that they seem so near and are "yet so far;" if, as is more likely, he is a practical man, and has a mind which is confined to questions of profit and loss, he will turn with disgust from the grand mountains and barren plains to the busy town below him, and wonder whence it draws the nourishment which supports its active life and rapid growth. But before inquiring he will notice that three railroads terminate there; that nearly a mile south of the town, upon an extensive mesa, are going up immense manufacturing buildings of some kind, around which are new dwellinghouses of number and size sufficient to accomm date over one thousand people. He learns that they are the Pueblo Steel Works, which, it is said, will be, when completed, the largest in the United States, and that the surrounding buildings are for the employees. He will observe on the southeast edge of the town other extensive manufacturing buildings. They are the smelter works-of those follow. When we reach there I will give you the in Colorado second in size and first in excellency

THERE ARE TWO TOWNS,

North and South Pueblo, on corresponding sides of the Arkansas River, a slow, shallow stream, whose ample bed, like a man's coat on a small boy, looks ridiculously large. The north town is the larger and prettier, but as yet neither can boast of architecture, the buildings having been too hurriedly constructed for beauty of form or nicety of proportion. The number of houses newly building and newly built is noticeable. long street-car line traverses the principal streets of both towns. In the southeast part of the town, on the side of a hill, is what is called the Mexican town. It is a collection of adobe hovels and dug-outs, inhabited by about two hundred Mexicans, who live in primitive style, and who, ntrary to general on on, are i well behaved. The men dress like Americans, but the women still wear THE OLD-TIME COSTUMES-

bright colored dresses, and a shawl or cloth thrown over the head and tied around the neck, often partially concealing the face. But the stranger asks what makes and supports this lively town? and what has brought to it those two great manufacturing establishments? He is told that it is the ably conducted by Mr. Adolf Herdegen, who great distributing depot to the mining regions to succeed to his rights, and act as such, in the in similar terms-varying somewhat in their estimate and cattle ranges of Southern Colorado, and that the last year's development of railroad lines has made it such. There is not enough food raised in Colorado to support one-tenth of its population. The mines and cattle ranges are scattered. They must draw their supplies from some point which is a centre to them. Denver and Pueblo are the north and south centres to the mines and cattle ranges of Colorado. The last two require prompt supplies, and their population is Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minnesota, New Bedso fluctuating that there must be some stationary ford, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, place from which these supplies are distributed. In Philadelphia, and San Francisco, during the month that place must be large wholesale stores, which | ended March 31, 1881, 48,234 passengers, of whom supply ranches and stores in camps and small 44,125 were immigrants, 2,285 citizens of the United towns.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAILROAD LINES. suddenly giving these distributing facilities to total number of immigrants there arrived from Pueblo, has sent real estate up and caused a rush | England and Wales, 3,489; Scotland, 913; Ireland, of new comers. Rents are fabulously high. A 3,173; Germany, 19,397; Austria, 1,050; Sweden, 285; medium-sized, fairly-furnished room is rented Norway, 379; Denmark, 415; Belgium, 65; France, simply as a lodging for \$12 per month. Pueblo says | 371; Switzerland, 1,365; Netherlands, 643; Italy, to the Western-going emigrants: "Come one! 1,010; Russia, 435; Poland, 464; Hungary, 857; Do-Come all!" but her hospitality is greater than her | minion of Canada, 8,642; China, 998, and from all accommodations. There is scarcely a private house other countries, 174. The number of immigrants but has its lodgers. Boarding-houses and arrived at the above-named ports during the nine hotels are overcrowded. The latter are months ended March 31, 1881, was as follows: deplorably bad, and a good one would From Germany, 102,098; Dominion of Canada, pay richly. The towns have long been at swords' 86,887; England and Wales, 39,772; Ireland, 33,334; points, but mutual interests are drawing them to- Scotland, 8,991; China, 4,515; all other countries gether, and there is no doubt of their ultimate | 75.825. Russell, at Eufaula, Ala.; Whitley F. Ewing, at union. A few years ago the quarrel assumed a Gadsden, Ala.; John Grant, at Bracketville, Tex.; warlike aspect. The towns are naturally con-Isaac T. Brown, at Columbus, Ind.; Edwin W. trolled by two antagonistic railroads. At the Phelps, at Oak Park, Ill.; C. N. Clark, at Ida Grove, time to which I refer each road wanted to go from Iowa. James C. Fullerton, to be receiver of public | Pueblo to Canyon City, but did not want the other

EACH RECRUITED A SMALL ARMY and one built a fort, which commanded the canyon surveyor-general of the United States, district of | leading to Canyon City. Artillery was placed in the fort, and now and then a ball was thrown on the ground where the opposition road was trying to grade. The workmen very naturally struck, skirmishes took place, and some lives were lost. A legal decision put an end to hostilities, which have since been renewed only in the more harmless form of threats and witticisms. The population of Pueblo, North and South, is somewhat more than five thousand, and it is increasing at such a rate that it bids fair to double by next year. Lynching-bees and street fights are to be spoken of in the past tense, and now in few American towns are lives and property so secure as in Pueblo.

> BUTTONS. Base-Ball Games.

Boston, April 14.—Bostons, 15; Beacons. 0. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.-An exhibition game of base-ball between the Providence League team and the Brown University nine, this afternoon, resulted as follows: Providence, 18: Browns, 0. New York, April 14.- The second game of baseball between the Metropolitan and Worcester clubs came off to-day at the polo grounds. Score -Worcesters, 10; Metropolitans, 2. Time of game,

two hours and ten minutes. Base hits-Worces-

ters, 15; Metropolitans, 7. Errors-Worcesters, 5;

Metropolitans, 4. A game of base-ball was played this afternoon between the Princeton and Manhattan College nines at Manhattan College grounds, and was won by the Princeton Club. Score-Princetons, 9-Manhattans, 1. Time of game, two hours and ten

Murdered His Baby.

New York, April 14.-This evening John Beck, a German milkman, who resides in small cottage on Jacob street, near Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn, returned home drunk. He appeared to be confused, but his wife did not pay much attention to him, supposing that he would lay down and fall asleep. Their little eightmonths-old son was lying in a cradle in the room, and she went out, leaving breast, while it was lying in the cradle, killing it instantly. He was arrested, and claimed that the shooting was accidental; that he was taking the pistol down from a nail when it was accidently discharged. Beck was locked up on a charge of

A Mississippi Hurricane. Мемриіs, April 14.—A hurricane on

Captain Reid as follows: "I have just time to inform you that the new flag for Congress arrived here per mail this day, and was hoisted to replace here per mail this day, and was hoisted to replace whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready whence she has been ordered, and would be ready waste houses, forest, bridges, and fences. A large number of negro cabins, full of their occupants, were blown down without a single case of injury to the inmates. The storm is known to have killed four persons. Four others are missing and are supposed to have been killed or disabled by the tornado. Some persons were picked up and whirled several hundred yards through the air by it and then set upon the ground uninjured.

How Jones Was Mistaken.

WATERTOWN, ONT., April 14.-To-day a farmer named Alexander Jones took an old gun to a blacksmith for repairs. He assured the blacksmith that the gun was not loaded. The barrel was placed in the forge, whereupon the gun Balch as superintendent of the United States Naval exploded, the charge lodging in the bowels of Jones, killing him instantly.

Death of a Journalist. PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 14.—John Hasson, a journalist who organized a news agency of his own during the war, died to-day.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Pives of 1881-The Phraseology of th Six Per Cent. Call.

The bonds embraced in the one hundred and first call issued by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, namely, the fives of 1881, are evidently being forwarded for redemption very slowly. There has been but a small amount of these bonds received at the Treasury Department since the 6th instant, when the total amount which had been redeemed was less than \$5,000,000, while the call was for \$25,000,000.

After the circulars embodying the one hundred and second call for bonds were mailed from the Treasury Department on Tuesday last it was determined to change the phraseology of the form of from advance sheets. It will be seen that he is the request for the continuance of the six per cent. same bitter rebel as when in 1861 he left his seat bonds at three and a half, and in order to avoid in the Senate to attempt to destroy the life of that confusion or misunderstanding the assistant treasurer at New York was informed of this decision and directed to withhold the circulars sent him, which order was complied with; hence none of the original circulars have been distributed excepting to representatives of the press. The call for bonds has not been altered in any particular, and was correctly published on the morning of the 12th instant. Since that time, however, the "form of request for continuance of bonds" has been revised, which necessitated a reprint of the circulars. The form of request, according to the modification, reads as follows:

To the Secretary of the Treasury: Under the terms of the circular No. 42, issued by the cretary of the Treasury, April 11, 1881, the under signed, owner of the below-described United States six per cent, bond, hereby request that payment be d ferred and that - be continued during the pleasure of the Government to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum from July 1, 1881, as provided in said circular, and in consideration of the premises - hereby waive and release all right to, or his ideas from the political literature most current of ciaim for, any interest on said bond in excess of three date of July 1, 1881, and in witness thereof, have hereunto set — hand and seal this day.

Note.—The seal should be of wafer or wax if not

executed by a corporation. In case the above request is signed by an officer of a bank or other corporation it should be accompanied by the usual resolution authorizing such officer to act for the institution. This form of request will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Interest on Government Bonds. A question regarding the payment of interest on Government bonds was referred to First Comptroller Lawrence, of the Treasury Department, yesterday, substantially as follows: If J. W. N. should purchase Government bonds and

to whom he desired to leave them upon his death, should the interest be poid directly to A. N. on the death of J. W. N. without requiring any further papers or proceedings save evidence of the death of J. W. N.? Judge Lawrence, after examining the law and ascertaining the legal points involved, decided that in the case stated J. W. N. would become a trustee for A. N.; that upon the death of J. W. N. there would be a vacancy in the office of trustee, and no payment of interest should be made until the court having jurisdiction appointed a new trustee or by decree terminated the trust-this, of | to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States bond, or in a separate written declaration of trust, duly executed and acknowledged, that, upon his death, the absolute title in the bonds, with the right to the interest thereon, should vest in A. N. dian until the age of majority. The donor, J. W. N., could in his declaration of trust name a trustee

event of his death, until A. N. should reach ma-

jority, and the absolute title should then vest in The Immigration Last Month. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information in regard to immigration into the United States: There arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, intending to remain in the United States. Of this

The Will of Mrs. Magie. CHICAGO, April 14.—The will of Mrs. Maria Magie, widow of the late Haines H. Magin, who died at Washington, April 9, was admitted to probate before Judge Knickerbocker to-day, and letters testamentary issued to the executor, Judge Lambert Tree. The will bequeaths all the testator's property of every description to her daughter, Anna J. Tree, wife of Judge Tree, who, as executrix, gave an individual bond of \$2,000,000. The real estate devised at \$650,000, and the personal property at \$250,000. Before his death Haines Magie deeded one-half of his estate to Judge Tree. and the other half to Mrs. Magie, and her will now consolidates the fortunes in the family of Judge Tree, which is now estimated to be between three

and four million dollars. O'Brien Sentenced to Eight Years. New York, April 14.—Assistant District Attorney Bell, in the General Sessions Court today, called to the bar James O'Brien, alias Robert or "Bob" Linds2y, who during the last political campaign deposed that he knew H. L. Morey, the individual to whom it was alleged President Garfield wrote what is known as the "Morey Chinese" letter, and who subsequently confessed that he had perjured himself. He pleaded guilty to the indictment for perjury presented against him, and Judge Cowing sent him to State prison for eight years.

Beaconsfield's Condition. London, April 14.—The ten p. m. bulletin reports that Lord Beaconsfield passed a favor-

able day and regained some strength. CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$276,000. -The President has appointed Albert Harper a notary public for the District of Colum-

-General Sherman and Colonels Morrow and Bacon have returned to the city from -The internal revenue receipts yesterday were from internal revenue, \$370,065.72; cus-

-William J. Tignor has been appointed ostmaster at Heathsville, Va,, and Samuel W. iary at Deep Creek, Va. -The Secret Service agent in Philadelphia reports the arrest there of Richard Brady and James Kane for passing counterfeit money. -An order has been issued by the

Post-Office Department declaring that all publica-

tions that violate the international copyright laws shall be regarded as unmailable matter. This de-cision was called out by certain Canadian publica--Messrs, Clarke and Johnson, with two or three others, made up a Maryland delegation which was at the White House yesterday. They came to urge upon the President the appointment of Mr. Clarke as steamboat inspector for the Balti-

more district.

-Senators Teller, Blair, Butler, Sawyer, Conger, and Jackson, Representatives McCook, Dunnell, Dezendorf, Monroe, and Townsend, Commissioner Raum, Attorney-General MacVeagh, Postmaster-General James, ex-Representatives White (Pennsylvania) and Robinson (Illinois)

called at the White House vesterday. -The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: E. H. Abraham and C. E. Patterson, storekeepers and gaugers, twenty-second district of Pennsylvania; Joseph M. Young, storekeeper and gauger, second district of Tennessee; John F. Goddard, storekeeper and gauger, eighth district of Kentucky; Llewellyn Van Pelt, storekeeper and gauger, seventh district of Kentucky; James E. McGuire, storekeeper, sixth district of Indiana.

listrict of Indiana. -Mr. G. W. Manypenny, chairman of the Ute Commission, who tendered his resignation some days since to Secretary Kirkwood, has consented to serve as a member of the commission until relieved by his successor. Mr. Manypenny, who is now at his home in Columbus, Ohio, will proceed at once to the Southern Ute Agency to superintend the surveys of lands, which are to be commenced there early this spring.

JEFF DAVIS IN PRINT.

ADVANCE SHEETS OF HIS NEW BOOK.

What He Says About the Sacred Right of Secession-The Confederate Cabinet-Description of Ita Members-The Investment of Fort Samter - Recollections.

Jefferson Davis' book, which has been hinted at for the past two years, is at last in press, and the Memphis Appeal gives copious extracts Government which had been all too generous toward him and the fire-eaters from his section. Although sixteen years have passed since the majesty of the General Government was established by the surrender of Lee, this unrepentant old man seems to have learned nothing from the logic of events, but clings to dead issues of State sovereignty, and his disloyal convictions have ap-parently been strengthened and rendered more

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION. He gives an extended exposition of the theory of secession, of which he was the chief exponent, during which he says:

The right of secession-that subject which, beyond all others, ignorance, prejudice, and political rancor have combined to cloud with misstatements and misin the light of what has already been established with regard to the history and principles of the Constitution. It is not something standing apart by itself-a factious creation, outside of and antagonistic to the Constitution-as might be imagined by one deriving late years. So far from being against the Constituand one-half per cent. per annum on and after said tion or incompatible with it, we contend that, if the right to secede is not prohibited to the States, and no power to prevent it expressly delegated to the United States, it remains as referred to the States or the people, from whom all the power of the General Govern-

Union was in the nature of a partnership between individuals without limitation of time. With regard to the right of secession and the wrong of coercion: Down to the formation of the confederate government, the one was distinctly admitted, the other still more distinctly disavowed and repudiated by many of the leaders of public opinion in the North of both parties-indeed, any purpose of direct coercion was disclaimed by nearly all. If presented at all, it was in the delusive and ambiguous guise of "the execution of the laws" and "protection of the public register them J. W. N., trustee for A. N., his daughter, property."

The compact between the States which formed the

ment were derived.

At the same meeting ex-Governor Horatio Seymon asked the question-on which subsequent events have cast their own commentary-whether "successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South? Shall we prevent revolution [he added] by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our Government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?" The venerable ex-Chancellor Walworth thus expressed himself:

"It would be as bruinl, in my opinion, to send men

course, on the assumption that there was no as it would be to massacre them in the Northern written declaration of the purpose of the States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, trust beyond that stated in the question-That it and we must, enforce the laws. But why, and what would be competent for J. W. N. to declare in the laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced at the time of the American Revolution, * * * Did Lord Chatham go for enforcing those laws? No; he gloried in defense of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament, 'If I were an American "If, however," the decision concludes, "A. N. was citizen, instead of being as I am, an Englishman, I then a minor, interest could be paid only to a guar- would never submit to such laws-never, never, never!" [Prolonged applause.] Other distinguished speakers expressed themselves

> States, but all agreeing in emphatic and unqualified reprobation of the idea of coercion. A series of condiatory resolutions was adopted, one of which deelares that "civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction." THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

of the propriety of the secession of the Southern

He speaks briefly of the members of his Cabinet, as follows: I had intended to offer the Treasury Department to Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, whose knowledge on subjects of finance had particularly attracted my notice when we served together in the United States Senate. Mr. Barnwell having declined the State Department, and a colleague of his, said to be peculiarly qualified for the States returned from abroad, and 1,824 aliens not | Treasury Department, having been recommended for it, Mr. Toombs was offered the State Department, for which others believed him to be well qualified. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, had been chairman of the

> navy, and, for a landsman, had much knowledge of nautical affairs; therefore, he was selected for Secreary of the Navy. Mr. Benjamin, of Loui-iana, had a very high reputation as a lawyer, and my acquaintance with him in the Senate had impressed me with the lucidity of his intellect, his systematic habits, and capacity for labor. He was, therefore, invited to the post of Attorney-

Committee on Naval Affairs in the United States Sen-

ate, was extensively acquainted with the officers of the

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, I had known for a sturdy, ionest Representative in the United States Congress and his acquaintance with the territory included in the Confederate States was both extensive and accurate. These, together with his industry and ability to labor, indicated him as peculiarly fit for the office of

Postmaster-General. Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, had a high reputation for knowledge of finance. He bore an unimpeachable character for integrity and close attention to duties, and, on the recommendation of the delegation from South Carolina, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and proved himself entirely worthy of the trust.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, was a distinguished mem-

ber of the bar of North Alabama, and was eminent among the [political leaders of the State]. He refers to the ingenuity of his resources at the commencement of the so-called government in sending Captain Semmes North to purchase arms and munitions of war of the people they were deermined to kill. He seems to think that the North should have shared the ships of the navy with the outgoing States, and regrets that the naval officers were sufficiently honorable to take their ships into

FORT SUMTER. In regard to Fort Sumter he speaks, briefly, as follows:

confederacy.

Northern ports, instead of going over to the young

According to the notice given by General Beauregard, fire was opened upon Fort Sumter from the various batteries which had been erected around the harbor at half-past four o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 12th day of April, 1861. The fort soon respended. It is not the purpose of this work to give minute details of the military operations, as the events of the bombardment have been often related and are generally well known, with no material discrepancy in matters of fact among the statements of the various participants. It is enough, therefore, to add that the bombardment continued for about thirty-three or thirty-four hours. The fort was eventually set on fire by shells, after, having been partly destroyed by shot, and Major Anderson, after a resolute defense, finally surrendered on the 13th-the same terms being accorded to him which had been offered two days before. It is a remarkable fact-probably without precedent in the annals of war-that, notwithstanding the extent and magnitude of the engagement, the number and calibre of the guns, and the amount of damage done to inanimate material on both sides, especially to Fort Sumter, nobody was injured on either side by the bombardment. The only casualty attendant upon the affair was the death of one man and the wounding of several others by the explosion of a gum in the firing of a salute to the flag by the garrison on evacuating the fort the day after the surrender. A striking incident marked the close of the bombardment. Ex-Senator Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas-a man as generous as he was recklessly brave-when he saw the fort on fire, supposing the garrison to be hopelessly struggling for the honor of its flag, voluntarily and without authority went onder fire in an open boat to the fort and o through one of its embrasures, asked for Major Anderson, and insisted that he should surrender a fort which it was palpably impossible that he could hold. Major Anderson agreed to surrender on the same terms and conditions that had been offered him before his works were battered down.

RECOLLECTIONS. In his recollections of Lee, Sidney Johnston, tonewall Jackson, and other Southern generals, Mr. Davis gives simply facts that are already known, and these are coldly and dryly presented The conclusion of the last extract, which is evidently his peroration, is as follows:

Sad as have been the consequences of the war which followed secession-disastrous in its moral, material and political relations-still we have good cause to feel proud that the course of the Southern States has left no blot nor stain upon the honor and chivalry of their

> "And if our children must obey, They must; but-thinking on our day-"Twill less debase them to obey,"

A Murder in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., April 14.-Michael Quinlan, keeper of a grocery store, was shot with a pistol and instantly killed here to-day by Jacob Fain, There had been no difficulty between them, and the murder was without provocation. Fain fled. Destroyed by Fire.

ANDOVER, MASS., April 14.—The flax mill in Frye village, owned by John Smith and leased by the Smith & Dove Manufacturing Company, was burned to-day. Loss, 175,000. Fifty hands are thrown out of work.